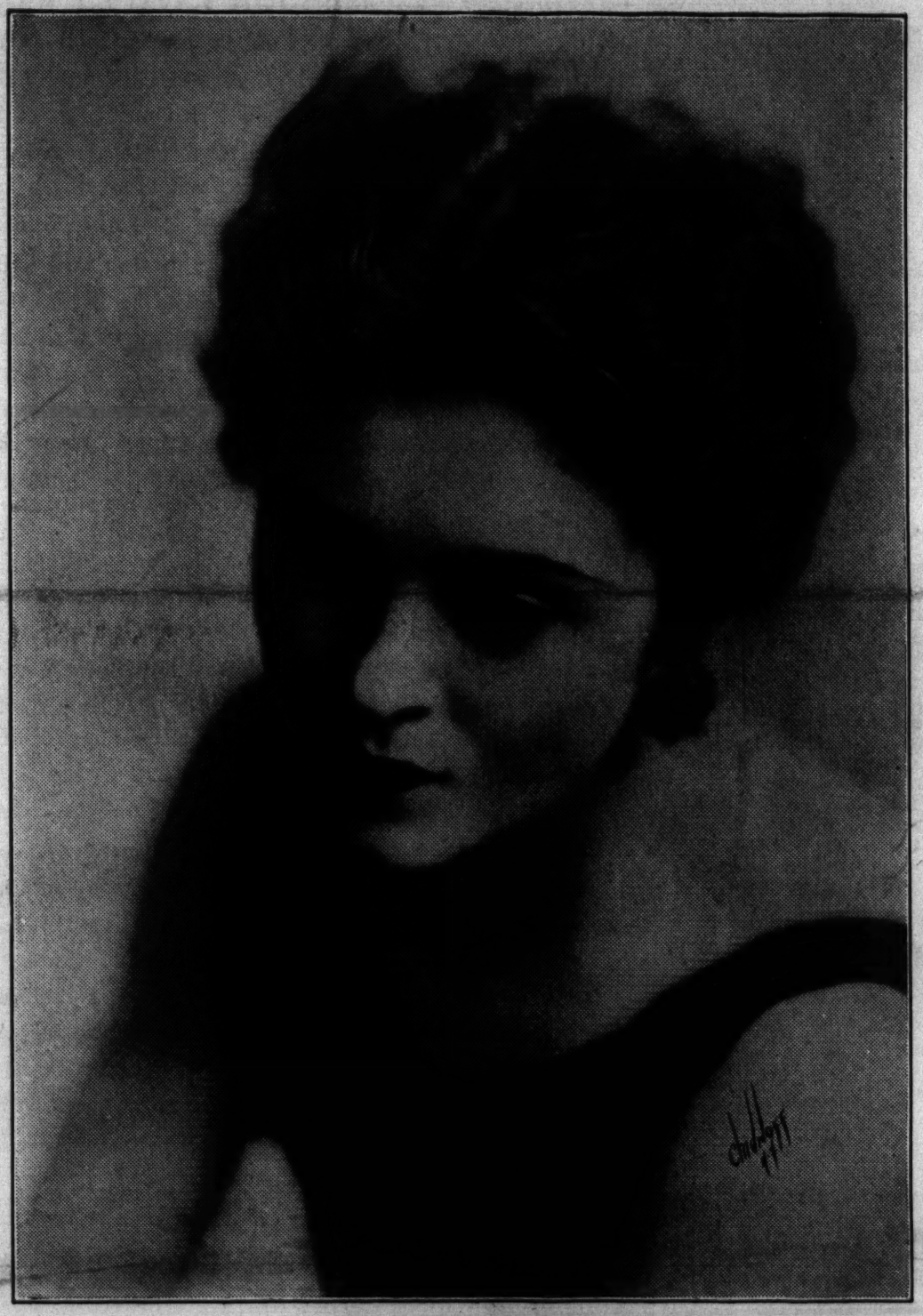
Equal Rights

VOL. XIX, No. 44
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
DECEMBER 2, 1933

DEC -1 1933



Eva Le Gallienne

The restoration of the American theatre to its former pre-eminence as a cultural medium lies largely in the hands of women, declared Eva Le Gallienne at a meeting recently of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party. The star of many theatrical productions and founder and director of the Civic Repertory Theatre, Miss Le Gallienne has made a notable contribution to the advancement of women through her own distinguished contribution to her chosen art.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill,
Washington, D. C.
Phone, Atlantic 1210
Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street,
Baltimore, Md.
Phone, Vernon 3279

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . . Editor
Emilie A. Doetsch . . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . . Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Nina E. Allender — Ada Davenport Kendall
Zoe Beckley — Muna Lee
Ruby A. Black — Alma Lutz
Lucia Chamberlain — Hazel MacKaye
Phyllis Duganne — Edna St. Vincent Millay
Ernestine Evans — Ruth Pickering
Rose Feld — Alice Rohe
Zona Gale — Maryse Rutledge
Helen Davenport Gibbons — Miriam Finn Scott
Rebecca Hourwich — Doris Stevens
Ruth Hale — Sophie Treadwell
Inez Haynes Irwin — Brenda Ueland

Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year
Foreign Subscription, $2.50

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Chairman National Council, Sarah T. Colvin, 1175 Davern Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Vice-Chairmen,
Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Gail Laughlin, Me.
Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
Secretary, Rebekah Greathouse, D. C.
Treasurer, Laura Berrien, D. C.
Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.
Parliamentarian, Emma A. Fox, Mich.

Edwina Austin Avery, D. C.
Nina E. Allender, D. C.
Mrs. Dwight Clark, D. C.
Mrs. Merritt O. Chance, D. C.
Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.
Elsie Hill, Conn.
Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.
Alma Lutz, N. Dak.
Burnita S. Matthews, Miss.
Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Mary A. Murray, N. Y.
Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N.Y
Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.
A. Marguerite Smith, Mass.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Mrs. John Jay White, Conn.
Margaret Whittemore, Calif.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio
Maud Younger, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933, by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933, by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

A Splendid Objective

HOW many votes are back of it?—is the question that rises to the surface in the mind of every legislator when his support of a measure is sought.

Sarah T. Colvin, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, recently asked the Baltimore Branch to do its part in an effort to increase the membership of the Party to a hundred thousand, and in the next breath raised the figures to two hundred thousand.

We have the finest cause in the world, and with it an able, conscientious, enthusiastic and fearless leader. Let's put two hundred thousand votes behind the Equal Rights Amendment—and then some.

Not a Pretty Picture

ACCORDING to the *Bulletin* of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, the Utah State Laundry Association recently reported a forty per cent. decrease in the volume of its business. At the same time, the Woman's Bureau in Washington reports a big gain in home industries during the past two years, and Clinton Harris, editor of "Merchandise Manager," says there has been a decided upturn in sewing in the home.

It is not only logical but inevitable that that half of the human race which has the mother, sheltering, or protective instinct deeply rooted in the fibre of its being is not going to let helpless dependents suffer if it can help it. The mother who has been sewing on pants in a factory to buy shoes, milk and clothes for her children will, if the factory door is closed in her face, look for a chance to do sewing at home. If she formerly bought store clothes, she will outfit the youngsters by cutting down and sewing her own and her husband's discarded clothes.

The woman who formerly patronized a laundry will, if she loses her job, wash her own clothes and, if need be, cook her own meals, bake her own bread, can her own fruit and vegetables, clean, paint and paper her house, perhaps re-upholster the furniture. Women have done all these things, and the facts given by the *Bulletin* lead to the inference that many thousands who formerly had such work done outside the home are now doing it themselves. A forty per cent. reduction in any business is rather appalling and according to the Woman's Bureau the laundries are not the only sufferers.

Those who loudly advocate the return of women to the home should also remember that the most sweated of all industries have been those connected with the manufacture of clothing. What control has the N. R. A. over such work if done in the home? The answer is: None. It was the dark, unventilated, overcrowded tenement, where women and children worked for pittances, that used to be the breeder of the white plague. And the type of employer in whom self-interest over-rides all compunction in regard to human slavery will be only too glad to bring back this curse. Why go to the expense of operating daylight factories when women can be found who will work for nothing in the most sordid environments?

As to the women whose husbands earn enough to pay for necessities, and who are agonizing over where the money is to come from to send their boys and girls to college and to keep themselves out of the poorhouse in old age, they are scrimping and denying themselves all the cultural and recreational opportunities that are essential to a normal and happy existence. And in the meantime, theatres, concert and lecture halls are dark, while actors, opera singers, musicians, not to forget stage hands and scene painters, are a week ahead of the bankruptcy court.

Women are the nation's spenders. Deny them the right to spend by curtailing their resources and the flow of business is checked at the fountain head. Throwing them out of work only serves to retard the National Recovery. It was men who took woman's work out of the home—in itself a sufficient answer to their demand that women be now reduced to parasitism.

Mrs. Colvin Urges Membership Drive

"WE want to fight protective legislation and anything that militates against women as women," declared Sarah T. Colvin, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, in addressing the Baltimore Branch of the Party, Tuesday, November 21, at 19 West Chase street, the Baltimore headquarters.

Mrs. Colvin, whose election to the National Chairmanship took place at the recent Biennial, November 5, in Wilmington, spent last week in Washington at Alva Belmont House, the National Headquarters of the Party, during which time she made several short trips to Baltimore.

In speaking to the Baltimore Branch, Mrs. Colvin emphasized the necessity for fighting discriminations in the N. R. A. codes, saying that if American women allowed such injustices to be inflicted upon them, "we will lose every solitary thing we have won except the vote."

Mrs. Colvin's home is in St. Paul, Minnesota. It was the opinion of the women in her part of the world, she said, that women must fight for their rights as they have never fought before, and that it was most important that the National Woman's Party, in order to put through its Equal Rights program with the least possible delay, should immediately start an aggressive crusade to increase its membership to 100,000. Better still, Mrs. Colvin added, would be a 200,000 membership goal.

Membership in the Party, the new National Chairman maintained, should be on a strictly dues-paying basis and she suggested that the dues be made as low as possible. As an example of what could be done with a large membership and reasonable dues, she cited the National Association of Nurses which is assured an income of between $15,000 and $20,000 each year from fifty-cent membership dues and which maintains a well-managed central headquarters in New York City where the interests of the nursing profession are efficiently looked after.

Not only through the N. R. A., but in many other fields, Mrs. Colvin said, women are losing ground as the result of the scarcity of jobs and the ruthelss efforts that are being made by men, to gain employment at the expense of women. Women teachers everywhere are the victims of efforts that are being made by State and local governments to economize. She said that in her own city of St. Paul there is "not one woman principal." As a result, some teachers had joined the American Federation of Labor, but more of them lately were turning to the National Woman's Party as the one organization that was most fearlessly and effectively fighting for justice for women.

Mrs. Colvin also explained a plan which she hopes to see carried out by the Party of dividing up the organization into regional groups, the branches in contiguous States having similar cultural backgrounds being grouped together, these regional bodies then forming the national group.

While in the East, Mrs. Colvin also conferred with Sara B. Cummings, Pennsylvania Chairman of the Party, who came to Baltimore for the purpose. Mrs. Cummings was accompanied by Arabel Clark of Philadelphia and Elizabeth Baker of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who are assisting Mrs. Cummings in a campaign to strengthen the Woman's Party organization throughout the Keystone State, and are also fighting the passage of laws discriminating against women which have been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature now in session at Harrisburg.

A Gallant Fighter

ANNIE BESANT was such an outstanding Theosophist that the fact that she was also an active and outspoken Feminist is sometimes overlooked. In order that our readers may appreciate how many-sided her interests were, we are reprinting the following sketch of her life from *The Vote,* organ of the Women's Freedom League of England:

> We greatly regret to record the death of Annie Besant, a valiant fighter in the cause of freedom, on September 20, at Adyar, Madras, at the age of eighty-six.
>
> Born in London on October 1, 1847, Annie Wood was of Irish descent—a fact which may account for her wonderful gift of oratory, for, with her golden voice, she was certainly one of the greatest orators of the age in which she lived. She was the only daughter of Emily Morris, an Irishwoman, and William Page Wood, who was Irish on his mother's side. Her education, which was carried out under the direction of Miss Marryat, sister of the novelist, was unusually liberal at a time when the higher education of women was little more than a dream. She travelled on the continent, read widely, and was encouraged to work independently. At the age of twenty she married the Reverend Frank Besant, a younger brother of Walter, the well-known author, and lived in the village of Sibsey, Lincolnshire. In 1873 she left home with her little daughter to make her own way in London.
>
> In 1874 she joined the National Secular Society, and worked in the Free Thought and Radical Movements led by Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. The following year she became a member of the Fabian Society, then in its infancy, and a colleague of Sidney Webb and George Bernard Shaw, and afterwards joined the Social Democratic Federation.
>
> Mrs. Besant took an active part in Trade Union work, and the most outstanding event of this period was her leadership, with Herbert Burrows, of the great Match Strike. She took a procession of girls to the House of Commons, and a deputation of these girls was interviewed by members with the result that the dispute was settled in the interests of the workers.
>
> Matchmakers Union was established—for many years the strongest woman's trade union in England.
>
> From 1887-90 Annie Besant was a member of the London School Board (for Tower Hamlets), but at the end of that time refused to seek re-election.
>
> In 1889 she announced her conversion to Theosophy and the tenets of Mme. Blavatsky. She became president of the Theosophical Society in 1907, and was re-elected in 1914, 1921, and 1928.
>
> For the last forty years the greater part of Annie Besant's life has been spent in India. In 1898 she founded the Central Hindu College at Benares, and in 1904 the Central Hindu Girls' School, Benares. She also helped to found the Hindu University, and was on the court, council, and senate. In recognition of her services to education she was made a Doctor of Literature by the University of Benares.
>
> In 1916 Annie Besant founded the Home Rule for India League, and because of the agitation she aroused was for a short time confined in a hill station. She was released in 1917, and was made president of the Indian National Congress—the first woman to hold this office. At the time of her death, and for many years previously, she was president of the Women's Indian Association.
>
> Dr. Annie Besant was a keen supporter of the Feminist movement during the fight for political enfranchisement, and when she was in England spoke at meetings arranged by the Women's Freedom League and other women's organizations. She was present at the Victory Breakfast on July 5, 1928, to celebrate the passing into Law of the Equal Rights Franchise Bill. At the special request of our chairman, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, she then spoke on the position of women in India. "In that country," Mrs. Besant said, "there are no laws against women, only customs." Indian men had placed their women-folk on an equal political footing with themselves. A woman was the deputy speaker of the Madras Legislative Council; the Children's Court was administered by women; and everywhere women were doing valuable public work. They were working side by side with men as in ancient days. We honor Mrs. Besant as a gallant fighter in the causes in which she believed.

Do Women Advertise Themselves Enough?

By Rose Arnold Powell

"IVORY soap. 99 44/100 per cent. pure. It floats." Who has not seen this familiar advertisement again and again, in newspapers, and magazines, in street cars and on billboards?

Why do so many people buy Ivory soap? Because the manufacturers of this household necessity understand the psychology of advertising. Admitting the excellence of the product, it is through continued repetition — keeping these words constantly before the eye—that this firm has maintained an enviable reputation for this soap in the minds of the buying public. When this advertising wanes, sales drop off, we are told.

What has all this to do with Feminism and the long struggle of women for recognition? It has this to do with it: It illustrates the principle by which men have maintained their claim to place and power. They are and always have been persistent advertisers of their own sex. Keeping themselves continually in the public eye through every available channel of communication, advertising what they did, what they were doing, what they proposed to do, monumenting their heroes all over the planet, they built up and perpetuated through centuries of thought activity what is termed in modern psychology a *fixation,* which in time became a tradition—a crystallized *state of mind* in which men and their affairs were all important and women and their interests nebulous, existing only in the outer fringe of consciousness.

"A man," "every man," "any man," "he," "his," "him," "himself," "land of our fathers," "the brotherhood of man," "the sons of men," "sires." Men—men—men—the fathers, the sons, brothers, boys. Literature, the Bible, books, magazines, speeches, hymns, poems, reeking with masculinity! Tons of printed matter, saturated with it, poured out daily, monthly, year after year; radios broadcasting it everywhere. Words and more words, masculine in form and meaning. Is it any wonder that the struggle of women for rightful place and power is long drawn out, with a *language fixation* so adamant that the problem of dissolving it seems well nigh hopeless? Yet the battle must be carried on along this front. Since language is the expression of thought and thought is the stuff that life is made of, women must see to it that the words men use shall be such as shall suggest and *include* women, mothers, sisters, girls, *wherever they ought to be included.*

I do not wish to be misunderstood or considered fanatical. My criticism of the improper use of masculine terms refers specifically to all statements which should refer to women as well as men. From a mass of material gathered through the years I will illustrate what I mean. Here are just a few excerpts from various books I have at hand:

"It is therefore impossible for a *man* to make a contract or agreement with *himself.*" "Clark on Contracts."

"LET the boy start from fixed points and make his ground good as *he* goes—this is the process of the exact sciences; but argumentation applies this process to all practical questions, especially to the innumerable public problems to the solution of which the *boy as a citizen* should some day bring a well-trained mind." "Argumentation and Debating." Foster. (Used for many years in more than a hundred universities and colleges.)

"No individual is entirely an economic *man* any more than he is a political *man.*" "We assume that since *men* are in business they will try to make the largest possible gain for a given outlay of money and effort." "Principles of Economics." Garver and Hansen.

"Report illustrations of great *men* who have devoted themselves to some task as a life work." Problems and Questions at end of chapter. "The Normal Mind." Burnham.

"Our selling motto might well be, 'Only one dictionary to one *man,* but PLEASE HIM. And don't refuse to let your *boy* look at the pictures in the back'." Folder, "Introducing Your Dictionary to You."

"It is hoped that the business *man* will find these fundamentals of practical value in planning, creating, and supervising his business." "Modern Business." Alexander Hamilton Institute.

"What shall it profit a *man* if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The Bible.

"This happy breed of *men,* this little world,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."—*Shakespeare.*

I have before me a list of 49 man-minded expressions which I copied from a booklet written by a minister in one of the liberal denominations. Here are a few: "A man's belief," "actual needs of men," "men have usually thought," "moments in every man's experience," and so on, *ad nauseam.*

"Pointed Paragraphs" always has sentences like the following: "Every *man* has the right to express an opinion and every other *man* has the right to disown it." "The most eloquent sermon that can be preached is the living sermon of a *man's* life." "An executive is a *man* who knows how to do what one hundred other *men* want to see done." "The writer of 'Six Cylinder Sentences' reformed after one protest. He was a preacher."

Just for full measure, let me add a few more sentences with names of offenders. They are all guilty from Socrates to Roosevelt, from the college president to the man in the street.

"We have increased in home ownership. We have expanded the investments of the average *man.*" Herbert Hoover.

"Your flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the *sons of men.*" Alvin M. Owsley. National Director, American Legion.

"Biographies are but the clothes and buttons of *the man*—the biography of the man can not be written." Mark Twain.

"Whatever reaches the innermost being of a *man* unfolds his wings and he knows the reach of heaven." Angelo Patri, noted writer and educator.

"Those methods promise what they never can perform to *men* without hope, *men* with broken hearts, *men* who see life's savings departing." Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"BE as brave as your *fathers* before you were. Have faith. Go forward." Thomas Edison. "Message to the Teachers of America."

In all these illustrations, it will be noted, the denotation is masculine. Women are absolutely ignored. Men will insist, however, when taken to task, that the masculine terms include women. It has been an illuminating and interesting experience of the writer over a period of years to receive replies to letters of protest against this unbalanced habit of thought and expression. Here are a few replies:

"I did not realize that in that particular address I revealed myself as so "man-minded." I can assure you that the word is used in the generic sense, meaning mankind without any masculine connotation at all." This man used the word "men" nearly a hundred times by actual count. (Just try this interesting diversion.)

"A text like 'Now are we the sons of God' is plainly referring to offspring of God, regardless of individual sex differences." I had pointed out to this gentleman that I was not a *son* of God but a *daughter* of God.

A writer of a very good daily article in a certain newspaper was a gross offender. He seldom referred to women. My protest against his masculinity brought this reply: "But man is a generic term. If you were discussing horses, would you insert at intervals 'and mares'?"

An instructor of speech in a mid-Western college, and the author of a textbook was taken to task for the usual fault, and for listing the names of twenty-eight

men as subjects for eulogies. He replied facetiously—he must have studied law—"Being thus summoned before the bar of feminine judgment to answer for the high crime and misdemeanor of ignoring one-half of the human race; to wit, the feminine half, I hereby appear before the spokesman of that court to answer these said charges." His defense in part follows: "This word (men) is not the exclusive property of the male sex. Webster (himself a man) defines it 'the human race,' thus admitting women to its sphere. But he does not allow the word 'women' to include the male of the species. (Mr. —— really had the collective noun "man" in mind). Every word of this text-book was read, criticized, and corrected by a woman, who approved this usage. We will not, like Adam, say Eve was therefore to blame, but we do plead that this stamp of approval is entitled to some weight by the court." Referring to the list worthy of eulogy, he wrote, "We plead guilty and throw ourselves on the mercy of the court. When the text is revised, we promise to make corrections in this oversight and to place some of the many worthy women in the list of eulogistic subjects." His defense ended, "Upon these grounds the defendant prays to have the charges dismissed, already having suffered painfully in mind and body for the negligence of his actions." Bravo, W. N. B.

IT may be stated in all justice at this point that men quite unconsciously offend. They are not wholly to blame for their man-mindedness. They inherit the thought habits of their ancestors. It is perfectly natural for them to express themselves as they do, but that does not make it right. The results are just as bad as if they advertised themselves consciously. When they attended school they heard about men, their achievements, their courage, bravery, daring, but very little about women. After leaving school, the impression a boy has is well rooted and grounded and is further strengthened by experience, since women are still discriminated against in many ways. Recognizing that considerable progress has been made in the last hundred years by women, the solid foundation of masculine tradition and habit still remains fixed in the subconscious minds of both men and women, especially in foreign lands.

Now what does all this evidence which I have presented amount to? I believe it will awaken women to the deep, psychological nature of their problem. It means that the battle-front on which they are waging their fight for equality is wholly mental and that the big task is to dislodge a spurious mentality and its expression through improper language. As long as the language persists, the wrong thought is there.

JUST what can women do about it? One phase of activity which should be as constant as the continuous self-advertising campaign men carry on, is the vigorous protest that women are not appendages of men; they are not included in anybody else; they are individuals in their own right and must not be ignored and left out of things. Language is man-made, and words coined centuries ago and given a certain meaning confine women within a rigid thought mould from which it is difficult to escape. They are largely *frozen assets*. Do I get my meaning across? Even though men insist that masculine terms include women, the *form* continually *suggests the male and not the female*. This produces a general hypnosis which keeps women asleep, and the sad part of it is that they are not aware of the cause.

What else can women do? Attack the language fixation. Throw a bomb as Susan B. Anthony so often did, by declaring the collective noun "man" no longer acceptable as a word including all human beings because of its masculine denotation. Suggest the use of other expressions, such as "humanity," "humankind," "mortals," "human beings," or coin something new. Insist that the word "men" is plural number, masculine gender, nothing more, and that women are emphatically *not* included in it. Persuade men to use expressions which include both sexes, such as "men and women," "people," "persons," "individuals," "you," "we," "everybody," "anybody," etc., when the statement is a general one. We need new pronouns to replace "he," "his," "him," and "himself," which are always used with antecedents of common gender, such as "teacher," "lawyer," "parent," "employer," now that women have followed practically every occupation and profession. Why not think about this? New words are being constantly coined and used. A modern, unabridged dictionary contains more than twice as many terms as it did forty years ago. Language keeps pace with life and women who are attempting to change the minds of nations can correspondingly change its expression. By patient, persistent effort they can efface the ancient, out-moded thought forms, and bring forth a new phraseology which will express that perfect balance between masculine and feminine enunciated in the doctrine of equality which was so vigorously championed by our pioneer women. Men and women both will ridicule these innovations, but what of it? They will be the established order some day. Dorothy Dix does not hesitate to use "he or she," "his or her," "himself or herself." It sounds somewhat awkward, but it is *balanced*. Women could use the feminine pronouns with antecedents of common gender just to let men know how it sounds to steal the whole show. For example, "Later the children worked out their standards for a good *pilot*. *She* must be very healthy. *She* must be brave. *She* must know all about her ship. *She* must know all about flying. *She* must think fast." Now who will coin a pronoun meaning either "he" or "she"?

ANOTHER thing that women can do to consistenty advertise their sex is to insist that school children be told stories about women and girls, emphasizing the same qualities which are eulogized in men and boys. Courses of study should be amended to include more "woman material." More books written by and about women should be placed on public and school library shelves and be included in larger proportion in suggestive and required reading lists. Women should eulogize and monument their heroines as men do their heroes. They should recognize the birthday of great women. The time is ripe to recognize the birthday of Susan B. Anthony in our public schools and ask that it be made a national holiday. Why should children be given an unbalanced idea of democracy by harping only on great men? February 15 is the birthday of America's greatest woman, and if women insist that the schools elevate her to her proper place in American history, beside Washington and Lincoln, it will be a great step forward toward national balance. Ultimately a great memorial to a *woman* must stand in the nation's capital between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, to complete the picture. That woman *will be* Susan Anthony. If any life ever deserved to be advertised, honored, and remembered, it is the unparalleled life of this unrecognized woman.

Every woman, if she will, can help to bring out the woman soul, which is born of the *motherhood* of God. She can watch her own speech and writing. Woman writers could wield a wonderful power if enlisted in the reform. Effective committees could be established in every State, the duties of which would be to protest against the omission of women in important meetings, discussions, sermons, addresses, articles in newspapers and magazines and text-books in our public schools. Individual women could write letters of protest. Work of this kind *does* awaken men.

Do women advertise themselves and each other enough? Decidedly not. Many are still bound by an ancient inferiority complex. Let us get all the proper publicity we can and be generous to other women. Let us push on to the goal for all women: "Perfect equality. One hundred per cent. pure. It votes."

Proposed Resolution

WHEREAS, it is a recognized psychological principle that custom and tradi-

tion exert a powerful influence in perpetuating the thought habits of individuals, and

WHEREAS, men have always had the very bad habit of ignoring women in their use of language, and

WHEREAS, words and expressions which continually suggest the masculine, keep both men and women from becoming properly woman-conscious in all relationships in life in which both sexes are equally concerned, and thus delay the complete emancipation of women,

Resolved, That in all statements, written, printed, or oral, which should apply to both sexes, the words "man," "men," "fathers," "sons," "brothers," and such expressions as "land of our fathers," "the brotherhood of man," "the sons of men," should not be used.

That the following and other expressions which include both sexes should be used: "Men and women," "human beings," "humankind," "humanity," "people," "individuals," persons," "you," "we," "anyone," "anybody," "everybody."

That new pronouns should be coined to take the place of "he," "his," "him," and "himself," to be used with all antecedents of singular number, such as "writer," "employer," or use the plural of such words with "they," "their or theirs," "them," which are of common gender.

That women should refrain from using improper masculine terms and that they use more frequently such expressions as "the sisterhood of woman," "the daughters of women," in order to maintain a better balance in the circulation of ideas.

That an International Publication Committee be formed, having a sub-committee in every country of the world, to correct the erroneous thought habits arising from the use of masculine terms in every language, which improperly exclude women.

That copies of this resolution be sent to all national and international organizations of women.

Feminist Notes

Californians Honor Sue Brobst

THE following biographical sketch of a great Feminist was used as a presentation speech by Frances Siener at the recent Biennial Convention of the Business and Professional Women's Council of California to accompany a gift to Sue Brobst, Honorary President of the Council, in recognition of the inestimable value of the latter's work in urging the passage of the Lucretia Mott or Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The gift was a miniature in oil from an original daguerreotype made of Lucretia Mott by Abel Fletcher at Massillon, Ohio, in 1848.

LUCRETIA MOTT (1793-1880)

Lucretia Coffin Mott, American abolitionist and ardent advocate of Equal Rights, was born at Nantucket January 3, 1793. With her parents, Thomas and Ann Coffin, she removed to Boston in 1804, and two years later became a pupil in a Quaker boarding school, located at Nine Partners, New York. James Mott, whom she later married, was a teacher in the school. She joined the Hicksite branch of the Quakers, the branch being headed by Elias Hicks, a leader in the anti-slavery cause.

In 1833 Lucretia joined in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society. As a delegate of this society she crossed the Atlantic to attend the London world convention in 1840. Women were excluded from the convention and the flaming indignation of the women whose credentials were rejected brought on the woman's rights movement in which Lucretia became a leader. At the Seneca Falls convention of July, 1848, a small group of women declared war on the whole status of women under the English Common Law on which all American laws are based. The two women responsible for this convention were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. Elizabeth was a forceful, brilliant speaker; Lucretia a quieter type of woman but capable of derisive thrusts when goaded. Susan B. Anthony, then a young woman in her twenties, while Lucretia Mott was middle-aged, was interested in the scope of thought represented by these two earnest women, but at that time Susan was not particularly concerned about the franchise for women, absorbed as she was in the other two vital issues of the day — Temperance and Abolition of Slavery. Susan felt that these reforms must come first; and, being Quaker born, she disliked the idea of the ballot for anybody. The Society of Friends had renounced voting because, as professional pacifists, they thought it wrong to support any government that upheld war. Within five years after the Seneca Falls convention Miss Anthony's sympathies had been won and she became closely associated with the older women—Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton, in the woman's rights movement.

James Mott, whom Lucretia married in 1811, was an idealist who shared all of his wife's activities, though he had a number of his own enthusiasms, notably Swarthmore College which he helped found in 1864. At one time he gave up a lucrative cotton brokerage business that he might refrain from profiting on the products of slave labor.

The Motts were surrounded by material comforts and the drawing room of these two cultured people was by way of being a salon not only for intellectual Philadelphians but for foreign celebrities visiting the United States. Writers, artists, scholars, philanthropists and politicians from abroad naturally gravitated to the Mott mansion, all curious to meet the "American Reformers" so strikingly personified in Lucretia Mott.

Lucretia Mott died near Philadelphia on November 11, 1880. Gentle and quiet of temperament, with a lovely, sensitive dark-eyed face, she was interested in the temperance movement, Equal Rights for women, universal peace and all measures for the uplift of mankind.

Asserts Belief in Equal Rights

CONGRESSMAN JOHN F. DOCKWEILER of California, guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Biennial Convention of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, assured his hearers of his belief in Equal Rights and his intention of supporting all legislation introduced in Congress to that end. He deplored the fact that American women had to work year after year for the equality under the law that our Constitution guarantees to all its male negro citizens (as well as those of other races) without question.

One-Fifth Were Women

ROGERS, in "Journalistic Vocations," states that in 1920 almost one-fifth of the editors and reporters in the United States were women.

New Federal Attorney Is Noted Skier

VIEDA S. MORROW who is leaving the post of Assistant City Attorney of Seattle, Washington, to become an assistant in the Attorney General's Office in Washington, D. C., has won distinction as a sportswoman as well as in her chosen profession of law. She is perhaps the best woman skier in the country and while a student in college won letters in tennis, field hockery, volley-ball, baseball and track. She graduated in 1925 from the University of Washington Law School.

Woman Jockey Club Secretary

THE Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald* recently reported that at a meeting of the committee of the Clarence River Jockey Club at Grafton, Australia, Kathleen O'Mara, the acting secretary, was appointed permanent secretary of the club. Miss O'Mara is the second woman to hold an administrative position in racing in Australia, another woman having officiated in South Australia some years ago. A woman was also recently appointed secretary of the Wellington (New Zealand) Racing Club.

Woman First Newspaper Publisher

THE first daily newspaper printed in the English language was published by a woman in London in 1702—Elizabeth Mallet of the *Daily Courant.*

Government Workers Demand Repeal of Section 213

AN overflow meeting of New York City Government Workers was held at the home of Jane Norman Smith on Tuesday evening, November 21, at 8.30 o'clock.

In welcoming members of the New York Government Workers' Council and their friends, Mrs. Smith briefly told of the long struggle of pioneer women to secure the vote for all women and of the unselfish and devoted service given by these women and their followers in order that women might be given power to secure their rights before the law and in every pursuit of life. She told of the Equal Rights Amendment and of the discriminations against women in every State which have made its passage necessary. "Women have enough power now to secure the passage of the Lucretia Mott Amendment, as well as the repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act, if they will use it," she said.

Kathryne B. Withrow, chairman of the Council, reviewed the status of married women in Government service since the passage of the Economy Act, and urged deputations to the New York Senators and Representatives in Congress to demand passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act, as well as immediate restoration to the service of those women already dismissed under Section 213.

Discussion from the floor brought out the fact that Section 213 conflicts with the Post Office Retirement Act; that if a married woman claims exemption on the ground of legal separation from her husband, a legal document must be presented to show that the separation took place prior to 1930; that the amount of money left in a pension fund ceases to draw interest the day of separation from the service; that married women are not to be allowed to take civil service examinations.

The New York Government Workers' group now consists of 100 members, 15 having joined at the meeting.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

WHEREAS Section 213 of the Economy Act of 1932 is causing the dismissal of women in Government service because of their marital status; and

WHEREAS loss of employment through this Act creates hardship and misery in homes affected by it, increases taxation, and in turn throws other workers out of employment and adds to the bread lines; be it

Resolved, That this meeting of the New York Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party, held at the home of Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, 103 East 75th Street, New York City, on Tuesday evening, November 21, 1933, calls upon the President of the United States, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New York, to work for the immediate repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act and the immediate restoration to the service of those women already dismissed under Section 213.

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and to the Senators and Representatives from New York.

Press Comment

N. R. A. Unfair To Women

Minnie Cage in Detroit Evening Star, October 19, 1933.

CLUBWOMEN of Michigan today are investigating N. R. A. codes to detect possible discrimination against women.

They were aroused by an address delivered yesterday at the annual convention of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Besse Garner, Detroit attorney, in which she charged women workers are not being given a "square deal."

"In sixty of the temporary codes submitted to President Roosevelt," she stated, "there are discriminations against professional women and those doing other types of work. Before you help to enforce N. R. A., read the codes carefully to see if working women are given a square deal."

Several women's groups, including the National Woman's Party and the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, already have protested to President Roosevelt, to Mrs. Roosevelt, to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Gen. Hugh Johnson, Mrs. Garner stated.

"Mrs. Roosevelt has said she favors equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex," said Mrs. Garner. "Frances Perkins has given the women objectors assurance that under the permanent codes there shall be no policy based on the sex of the worker, but only on the work.

"But, in the face of that, she boasts that, since she has been in office, seven minimum wage codes for women have been passed. She has been sold on protective labor legislation for women for years.

"General Johnson said he would not allow women to be discriminated against when doing a man's job. What is a man's job? Who's going to say? When women do it, it becomes a woman's job.

"What we women want is the same pay for a given job regardless of who does it."

No Sex in Science

The Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 1933.

THE discovery made by Dr. Margaret G. Smith of St. Louis of a filterable virus in the bodies of victims of encephalitis is considered the first important finding in the efforts that have been made to determine the cause of this disease which has made its appearance at different times and in different parts of the country. Recently in St. Louis it reached the appalling figure of 656, and over a hundred deaths occurred. It has been pointed out, however, that in this instance the condition is not, apparently, the usual form of epidemic encephalitis, but a new form classified as encephalitis B, and is similar to a condition that occurred in Japan and Australia.

Intensive research work has been carried on for many months without eliciting more than a few slight leads towards establishing the cause of the disease. Until the cause was definitely ascertained, efforts to provide a remedy were valueless. The discovery by Dr. Smith of a filterable virus does not isolate the cause of encephalitis, but it does materially narrow the search for the cause and for the remedy. It also indicates a fact, which this *Journal* has frequently pointed out, that there is no sex in science.

Dr. Smith is still a young woman, having graduated at the Johns Hopkins University in 1922. She spent the next seven years in the pathological department at Johns Hopkins, first as instructor and later as associate in pathology. She left Baltimore in 1929 to accept an appointment as assistant professor of pathology at Washington University in St. Louis.

Was First Woman Rail Head

The San Francisco Chronicle, October 1, 1933.

MRS. SARAH KIDDER, 91, the only woman in the United States who ever held the title of president of a railroad, died at her home, 1145 Cabrillo street, late Friday night.

Mrs. Kidder from 1901 to 1913 was president of the old Nevada County narrow gauge railroad. Her health failed in 1910 and she retired.

Mrs. Kidder was born in Iowa and came to California more than 60 years ago.

News from the Field

Pennsylvanians Fight Minimum Wage Law

IMMEDIATE ACTION is necessary in Pennsylvania to prevent the passage of a bill providing for minimum wage and hour restrictions for women according to Sara B. Cummings, Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch of the Party, who has issued a ringing call to women throughout the State of Pennsylvania to defeat the bill.

Mrs. Cummings' protest has been prepared in the form of a flyer which is being given the widest possible circulation. It reads:

IMMEDIATE ACTION!

State-wide opposition must be aroused to H. B. 125 sponsored by Representative N. J. Fitzgerald (Erie).

Under the guise of "protective" labor legislation, it sets up minimum wage and maximum hour restrictions for women in paid employment. If passed, it will work untold hardships to thousands of families in Pennsylvania by throwing women out of work.

Send telegrams and letters of protest to your Representative and Senator in Harrisburg, Governor Pinchot, and Hon. N. J. Fitzgerald (sponsor of the bill).

Get all the help you can from friends and fellow-workers. Strong forces are backing it; *BUT IT MUST NOT PASS!*

WOMEN

DEMAND THAT NO LABOR LEGISLATION BE ENACTED WHICH WOULD VIOLATE YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR LABOR ON THE SAME TERMS AS MEN

This constitutional right cannot be set aside on the grounds of public health and morals. Women are capable of taking care of their own health and morals. They have looked after the health and morals of their families for generations.

Abolition of night work for women in industry would mean starvation for hundreds of women who would be thrown out of work. Day shifts are filled. The overcrowded poorly paid fields of domestic service, laundry work, and scrubbing could not assimilate these women.

Minimum-wage and maximum-hour legislation which applies to women and not to men does not protect women, but gives jobs to men and boys who undercut the minimum wage and thereby throw women out of work.

A working woman gets just as hungry as a working man. She has as many dependents to support. There is no sex in hunger, shelter, or taxes. The average landlord demands his rent on the proper day just as surely from a woman as from a man. *She demands equal opportunity to earn her living.*

Since 1848 women have been fighting discriminations in the law. They are just emerging from this handicap. *They must refuse to be fettered by another set of laws under the guise of protective labor legislation.*

SPECIAL LABOR LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN MEANS ECONOMIC SLAVERY!

Does the National Woman's Party believe in Protective Legislation for all persons?

Absolutely yes, for all "persons"; so that women can contract for their labor on the same basis as men. Besides, men and women alike need protection from unscrupulous employers and unhealthy working conditions.

"To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships,"

Faithfully yours,

SARA B. CUMMINGS,
Chairman, Philadelphia Branch, N.W.P.

Dr. L. Adele Cuinet, Feminist

DR. L. ADELE CUINET, a member of the Woman's Party since its reorganization in 1921, died November 21, at her home, 152 Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York, at the age of seventy-nine.

Dr. Cuinet was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, and moved to Brooklyn at the age of 15. She was graduated from the Model School at Trenton, N. J., and later attended the Misses Graham School in Manhattan. She studied dentistry at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1883. To round out her education she later studied law and was graduated from the women's law class of New York University. She was one of the first women to practice dentistry in the old city of Brooklyn.

As a child, Dr. Cuinet delivered handbills for her mother, urging women to take part in the suffrage. She entered the fight for suffrage at a very early age and dedicated her whole life to work for women.

Dr. Cuinet was an active opponent of special labor laws for women. When the railroad women and the printers lost their jobs through the enactment of legislation regulating their hours of labor, Dr. Cuinet took an active part in that struggle. She worked unceasingly until exemptions to this law were secured.

Dr. Cuinet fought every form of the subjection of women, and demanded equal opportunity for men and women in all pursuits of life. She was fearless and absolutely loyal to Feminism, the cause she had espoused.

A facsimile of the Christmas Card that will announce to your friend your gift of a subscription for Equal Rights. Order at once. Three subscriptions for the price of two.

Throughout all the coming year you will receive

Equal Rights

May the enjoyment of each new issue bring to your mind fresh thoughts of my lasting good wishes.

Donor's Name

Clause for a Gift by Will to the National Woman's Party

Believing that women should have Equal Rights and opportunities with men before the law, in the professions, in industry, in education, in the church, in the home, and in the conduct of our Government, I give to the **National Woman's Party**, a corporation of Washington, D. C., the sum of.....dollars to further its work for the advancement of women.

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS
600 East Lombard Street
Baltimore, Md.